

New York Tribune.

First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements.

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The Winter Campaigns.

I.—In Champagne.

For nearly two months the official statements of German and French war offices alike have referred almost daily to engagements in Western Champagne. Le Mesnil, Beausséjour and Ville-sur-Tourbe have again and again been the scenes of desperate combats. Plainly there has been going on in this field a major operation. Now the Germans announce it has terminated in French defeat—that the Battle of Champagne has been a German victory. It is, then, an appropriate time to analyze what has probably been the most important engagement in the west in 1915.

At the outset it is necessary to review hurriedly the situation between the Oise and the Meuse as it has developed since the great German invasion was halted at the Marne in September. At that time three great masses of Germans were operating between the two rivers. The first, under Von Kluck, approached Paris and then went east and south. The second, under Von Bülow, came south through Rheims, passed the Marne near Chalons and was defeated about St. Gond and Camp de Mailly. The third, under the Crown Prince, passed between the Argonne and Verdun and was halted about Vitry-le-François.

As these armies retreated the first took up the position behind the Aisne, north of Soissons and south of Laon; the second fell back until it occupied the northern forts about Rheims; while the third withdrew as far as Varennes in the Argonne. When the retreat halted these three armies established contact and occupied a front from the Oise, east of Noyon, to the Meuse, north of Verdun.

Von Kluck repassed the Aisne on September 11, and on the next day the British, following, took ground about Soissons, but were unable to advance. Three weeks of desperate fighting in this field resulted in a deadlock. On October 9 the British army gave up its trenches to French reserves and entrained for Belgium, where it presently halted the German advance about Ypres.

The French troops who replaced the British pushed their advance against the Germans, made considerable progress west of Craonne, on the Laon road, but were finally heavily defeated in January, driven across the Aisne, and the whole offensive west of Rheims came to an abrupt close.

In the same fashion the early efforts of the French who pursued Von Bülow's army from the Marne were checked in the eastern suburbs of Rheims. This city had been a fortified place, surrounded by a circle of forts. In their great retreat the French had dismantled the forts and evacuated them. The Germans in their turn occupied the easternmost forts, brought up heavy artillery and speedily halted all offensive operations in this district. From the second week in September to the present time the German line here has held solid and German artillery still bombards Rheims at will.

Having failed about Soissons and about Rheims, there was left to the French a third possibility. Between Rheims and the Argonne is the great plain of Chalons, familiar in history as the scene of the defeat of Attila. The Argonne itself is a long range of low hills rising abruptly from the plain some hundreds of feet, perhaps ten miles wide, and thickly wooded.

Through the passes in this range run several highways and railroads, three of real value. The southernmost pass, that near St. Menchould, carries the Verdun-Paris railroad. Near its western entrance is Valmy, the scene of the famous Prussian defeat in the French Revolution. This road the French hold. Some ten miles to the north is the second pass, that of Grand Pré. Possession of this was and is contested by the opposing forces, but it remains chiefly in German hands.

Finally, some six miles further north, is Vouziers, at the western end of the upper pass. Through this comes the railroad from Sedan, one of the life lines of the Germans in France. Just south of Vouziers this line leaves the Vouziers-St. Menchould line and, turning west, touches the Rheims-Chaumont railroad north of Rheims.

The object of French strategy in this operation was to move north until French troops crossed and cut the Vouziers line, thus destroying one of the two lines of supply for the Germans about Rheims. At the same time occupation of Grand Pré and Vouziers would permit the French to interpose between the German army before Verdun and that before Rheims, preventing direct communication between them and exposing the flanks of both.

Could the French advance be pressed home the Germans before Rheims would be wholly separated from those before Verdun. At Vouziers the French would be north and in the rear of the army before

Rheims and in a position to attack it in front, flank and rear and threaten the Rheims-Chaumont line near Rethel. The Germans would then be compelled to retire from Rheims and take a position behind the Aisne about Rethel. The Verdun army would in turn be compelled to give ground and make a new contact with the Rheims army by way of Stenay.

Another successful push would take the French to the Meuse, near Sedan, and cut the main and the only connection between German armies in the west and those in the east south of Namur. Hitherto the ability of the Germans to move their troops from Alsace-Lorraine to Champagne and Flanders has been the chief cause of the successive triumphs in following attacks on their communications. It was by such an operation that they drove the French out of St. Quentin and Péronne early in October and thus saved their whole position in France from the most dangerous of all the attacks made upon it to the present hour.

The sole object of German strategy was to hold the line between the Argonne and Rheims, south of and covering the Vouziers railroad. At the end of two months there is no reason to question the German claim that this line has been held. Such progress as the French have made north of Soain, of Le Mesnil, of Ville-sur-Tourbe has not yet covered the half a dozen miles between the French front at the beginning of the battle and the Vouziers railroad.

East of the Argonne a French offensive marching parallel with that west has made equally slight progress. The Grand Pré gap still remains contested ground, with no indication that either side has any immediate prospect of winning the commanding position. In sum, while the French have made slight progress east of Rheims, as they have lost some ground to the west, the whole Champagne operation from September to March has been practically fruitless. German lines still hold, German artillery still bombards Rheims at will. The German position in Northern France is solid.

But it is necessary henceforth to watch the Argonne operation closely—nowhere else along the whole German front in France could a successful offensive be so effective in so short a distance as between Soain and Vouziers. German estimates of a French loss of 45,000 in this operation indicate how desperately the French have tried to advance. The key of the whole operation remains the railroad.

Meantime, it is also necessary to record the complete failure of the Allies in their winter campaign. In Champagne and Flanders two ambitious efforts have been stopped almost at their starting place. The British troops which were in sight of La Bassée on October 20 are still west of it. The lines from Ypres to the sea are practically unchanged since the battle of Flanders. So far there has been not the smallest indication that the Allies can by any tremendous offensive sweep the Germans back from France. We are still exactly where we were in the third week of September. Regard being had for what they have accomplished on the eastern frontier, this represents an achievement on the German part likely to be long memorable in history.

More and more the situation in the west comes to resemble that in Virginia in the Civil War. Between the Blue Ridge and Chesapeake Bay Confederate lines held until the summer of 1864, and from Richmond to the mountains until 1865. "On to Richmond!" was as familiar a cry then as "On to Berlin!" is now. Such satisfaction as the Allies can find in the western campaign is discoverable in the fact that there is no longer any prospect of an "On to Paris!" drive. In France the Germans are on the defensive—but on the defensive they are as yet invulnerable.

Poggoning Against Anarchy.

John B. McManus, a citizen of the United States, was killed on Thursday in his home in Mexico City. He had taken the precaution to have the doors of his house sealed by the Brazilian Consul (Brazil representing this country diplomatically in the Mexican capital). He had also raised the Stars and Stripes in indication of his nationality. Nevertheless, Zapata troops entering the city broke into his home and murdered him.

One Swedish subject and four Spanish subjects were killed about the same time that McManus was. What happened to them is likely to happen any day to other foreigners (and there are many thousands of them) still resident in Mexico. Order and government have broken down here, and except in very limited areas here and there, no authority exists which can be held to accountability by the outside world.

General Venustiano Carranza is a very wily diplomat. He is seldom worsted in his correspondence with foreign governments. He has neatly turned to his own advantage Secretary Bryan's warnings to Americans to leave Mexico by intimating that he would be only too delighted if all foreigners should get out of the country and thus relieve him of the wearisome obligations which their presence now imposes. Finding it a political disadvantage to retain possession of Mexico City, Carranza has ordered its evacuation, thereby passing over to the ex-bandit Zapata the duty of receiving Mr. Bryan's remonstrances as to conditions there.

How can our government expect to accomplish anything through long distance diplomatic negotiations with an outlaw like Zapata? Bushwhackers who find it profitable to maintain anarchy cannot be argued with in the language of the law of nations. It is almost as fruitless to try to argue in that language with sticklers like Carranza for all the punctilio with which the head of one nation should address the supposed head of another nation. Carranza is not the head of the Mexican nation, or any part of the Mexican nation, except for purposes of diplomatic controversy. He has power to

contract and promise, but no power to fulfill.

When is our government going to wake up to the fact that anarchy has supplanted the quasi-government which existed up to the time Huerta was expelled? Against the abhorrent forces which now rule in Mexico pogon diplomacy is of no avail.

No Place for Politicians.

When Governor Dix departed from the Hughes policy and began to make appointments to the Public Service Commissions for political reasons it became merely a question of time until some other Governor would clean house. Governor Whitman, basing his charges on the report of a brief legislative investigation, has undertaken that task. It will surprise nobody, and grief few, if he uses his broad powers of removal to sweep the entire local commission out of office.

Interest centres now more in the appointment of new commissioners than in elimination of the old. Governor Whitman must be big enough to avoid the mistakes of Dix and Sulzer and Glynn. The first district commission has a task too important, too all-engrossing, to be made a resting place for political workers and hangers-on. Transit conditions here cannot be made ideal, but the right men in the local Public Service Commission—men who are neither afraid to fight a corporation nor to do it justice—can make these conditions vastly better than they have been recently.

To replace Democratic politicians by Republican would be to deal this city a blow it would neither forget nor forgive.

Mayor Mitchel Enlists.

While Mayor Mitchel has all along been understood to be friendly to the vote-for-women movement, his actual declaration that he will favor the equal suffrage constitutional amendment is bound to be pleasing to the suffragists. This gives them the state's Chief Executive and the chief magistrate of the metropolis for headlines among those pledged to the change, a constantly growing army of men in every line of work.

The battle in New York State next fall will be the head and front of the suffrage campaign, though in the nation the question will be submitted to the people in other Eastern states. Here, though, it is bound to encounter the bitterest and best-organized opposition, direct and indirect, and here, in the Empire State, a victory, or even a good showing in the vote, will be a most powerful weapon for future fighting wherever the suffrage issue is pending.

In such a state and in such a fight it is no small basis for satisfaction to have the Governor and Mayor Mitchel enrolled for suffrage.

City employees in the Charities Department who are late a half minute are to lose fifteen minutes from their vacations. That may be efficiency, but they'll not consider it charity.

Having himself run in one, the Hon. Job Hedges' opinion that the direct primary is "bunk" may be held to favor a little of personal prejudice.

The sinking of the William P. Frye will go down to history as one more reckless act of amateur diplomacy.

If Senator Root isn't going to Albany to straighten out the situation there it isn't because his services aren't needed.

Greece loves France, but will stay neutral—M. Goumarin.

Purely platonic affection.

Secretary Garrison plainly believes that General Wood did right inopportunely.

More Telephone Woes.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: As an enthusiastic reader of your paper, and one especially interested in the daily mail bag of your forum, I am writing to warn you against opening your columns to the harassed and long-suffering telephone subscriber. Mr. Hessel's letter about "some words with the telephone company" in this morning's Tribune has probably already "let you in for it." And yet there could be no better time than the present moment to do a great service to the public by printing letters like Mr. Hessel's, and all the others that will surely follow upon his. I expect you will be inundated, but you have seen your duty to the public; let them tell you their woes!

This is the appointed time when the telephone company will strenuously use all its old data from medieval cities like Paris and London to explain (as the Parisian says) long suffering bourgeois and the honest folk now trying to fathom the working of their highly efficient and infallible (sic) system. This is the greatest city in the country, and the comparative statistics assiduously offered by the telephone company will never tell us into believing that its service is other than scandalous and its charges exorbitant and arbitrary.

Perhaps, if you dare open your columns to me and my fellow sufferers, we shall unfold a tale that will probably epater a number of my frequent visitors from "Cortlandt Official."

A COMPULSORY SUBSCRIBER.

New York, March 8, 1915.

Thrifty British Patriots.

From The Manchester Guardian.

There are a good many well-to-do or moderately well-to-do men in the ranks of the new army, and the knowledge of this fact (according to a correspondent who writes from one of the camp areas in the South) is being used to their disadvantage in a very disagreeable fashion by a good many local patriots. Some small country hotels, for instance, in the neighborhood of these areas have put up their prices by something like 60 per cent, for the only reason that they can get men to pay the price. Three shillings for a chop and beer and cheese is one example. Haircutting and shaving have gone up generally from village prices to town prices, and extra halfpennies and pennies have been put on cigarettes and tobacco. A certain tradesman in one South country town has frankly two sets of prices for everything, the lower scale for local inhabitants, the higher for those who are going to fight for their King and country. Confectioners have profited everywhere by the popularity of the 5 o'clock tea habit. They have usually opened a back parlor as a tea-shop and succeeded in filling the place with khaki. That is legitimate enough, of course, but it is another matter when the price of a cup of tea is put up from threepence to sixpence, as it actually is in many cases.

CURED.



WHERE MR. DAVIS ERRED

So Many Tenements a Special Department Must Supervise Them.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: A letter signed by Albert E. Davis, president of the Bronx Chamber of Commerce, appeared in your Sunday edition. This letter is perhaps one of the best arguments for the retention of the Tenement House Department that has yet appeared in your paper, though it was not intended for one.

Here is a man who, through his business relations, ought to know what he is talking about, saying that because a tenement house is a building there is no more need for a tenement house department than there is for a department for each of the other classes of buildings—private house, office building, theatre or schoolhouse.

If as few tenements were erected as buildings of the other classes his argument might be a fair one, but such is not the case.

Before the tenement house law was enacted the Building Department complained constantly of its inability properly to supervise and inspect tenement houses, and was very much in favor of the new department.

As to private houses, there are two kinds—one which contains only one family and one which contains two families. As to the first, for the reason that it is occupied by either the owner or a lessee, it must be kept in good condition and the house needs no outside supervision. As to the two-family house, I believe that in time will be classed with other tenements.

Office buildings and theatre buildings are so few in number, comparatively speaking, that the Building Department and Fire Prevention Bureau have no difficulty in taking care of them.

As for schoolhouses, are they not taken care of very carefully by the Board of Education's building bureau?

At any rate, in none of the cases cited is the number of people affected anything like the number who are protected by the tenement house law, and for that reason alone, and because there is no other way to take care of the tenement dweller, the tenement house law and department are necessary.

Now, as to the "unintelligent administration of a beneficent law."

In the case cited I assume that the owner had met all of the requirements of the tenement house law except that of Section 61, which, so far as running a yard through the centre of the lot was concerned, was practically impossible. What was left to be done? The law is mandatory, and the Commissioner could not accept the condition as it stood.

The owner wanted a fair return on his investment. Therefore a suggestion was made to deed a strip at either end of the lot to the owner's wife and in that way create a legal yard between the rear wall of the building and the rear lot line. Could anything be fairer?

I doubt whether any intelligent architect or builder would have made any better decision.

Mr. Davis's statement plainly shows that, law or no law, a committee such as that proposed by the Lockwood bill would make its decision solely upon the interests involved. The Lockwood bill may remove some conditions that are not liked by real estate owners, but it ought to carry with it an amendment which will leave the Tenement House Department intact, thus insuring a continuance of the clean, light and airy houses of the millions who must live in tenement houses.

"Figures Do Lie."

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: Referring to your article in to-day's issue, "P. S. C. Urged to Reject New 'Phone Rates,'" it is on a par with the articles on the same important matter in all the other journals without exception—no negative votes (on our side). The pretended "great liberal reduction" is only a subterfuge and a put-off after a year's delay (and consequent larger and unlawful profits) by the Phone Trust of interest, in some cases going back to old charges before the 10 per cent reduction of last year. The writer, in common with many thousand citizens, trusts that the Public Service Commission, the Legislature and the Governor will not allow themselves to

be hoodwinked or deceived by the arguments and figures (for figures do lie sometimes) of the attorneys of the telephone companies. Professor Banta has sifted them to good purpose and for the benefit of the telephone users. His figures in their entirety should be taken—not theirs.

EDWIN BARRY WILLCOX.
37 Madison Avenue, New York, March 8, 1915.

Help for German Seamen.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: The enclosed letter is self-explanatory. Many contributions of money and clothing were received, receipt of which was duly acknowledged to those who signed their names and addresses. A majority of the donations, however, were anonymous, and the only way in which the contributors could be advised of the receipt of their donations and our thanks therefor was through the courtesy of The Tribune. Therefore I write:

In behalf of the Rev. Archibald Mansfield, superintendent of the Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South Street, New York, and the Rev. Maximilian Pinkert, German missionary to the institute, I wish to take this opportunity of expressing to the readers of The Tribune the sincere thanks of the German seamen who were benefited by their generosity. I quote below a statement showing how these and other contributions were disposed of from November 20 to January 20:

Number of men for whom permanent employment has been secured.....	174
Number of men for whom temporary employment has been secured.....	321
Number of men furnished with clothing, shoes, etc.....	692
Number of men assisted in other ways than above shown.....	1,207
Number of meal and lodging tickets issued.....	3,112
Contributions received to date.....	\$722.45

Of the above number of men assisted 66 per cent were formerly employed by English and French lines and were discharged because they were German citizens or bore German names. Mr. Pinkert is doing a noble and self-denying work and extends to the public a cordial invitation to witness at the institute his endeavors among the needy seamen of this port.

Future contributions of money and clothing will be used in the above way and should be addressed to the Rev. M. Pinkert at his office, 209 East Forty-second Street, New York City.

P. F. OSER.
1645 Second Avenue, New York, March 9, 1915.

Let Mexico Alone.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: With the frightful picture of European war before them, there are still those who would seek to get this country embroiled in war with Mexico—a war against all factions, for every Mexican would unite against any outside country which would attempt to come in and dictate the manner in which the Mexican government should be run. Although there could be nothing more senseless than for us to assume the right to tell Mexico that it may not fight, while admitting that Europe has a right to fight—that we have, indeed, the right to sell to Europe the munitions of war with which millions of men shall slay each other—there is a strong sentiment in the newspapers, whatever may be the feelings of the great mass of American citizens, who have nothing to gain and much to lose through war, in favor of doing something that will make it necessary for this country to place an army on Mexican soil, perhaps to march to Mexico City.

And for what reason? For commercial reasons, just as for commercial reasons the nations of Europe are now snarling at each other's throats in a war in which none is wholly right and all are at fault—all except, let us say, little Belgium, upon which the worst burden of the war has fallen. We must go to war with Mexico to protect the property interests of a few Americans who, not satisfied with their investments in this country, sought the risks and the profits of investment or speculation in a nation where they knew there could be no stability of government except under a dictator. These men of wealth—who would have us fight their financial battles with bullets—knew what they were doing when they went into Mexico with their money. If they now lose this money who shall sympathize with them? Brooklyn, March 10, 1915. A. M. ADAMS.

TELEPHONE REDUCTIONS

Old Rates Almost as Good as New, Protests Subscriber.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: Referring to the proposed change of telephone rates, as suggested by the New York Telephone Company to the Public Service Commission on March 3, 1915, I have computed some figures on the old and new rates, and from careful reckoning I figure that the old rate, less 10 per cent, is almost as good as the new rate. I do not figure that the company is making any considerable or sufficient reduction.

My figures are arrived at by taking the average consumption of a house, in houses of the three different types which are most prevalent in the City of New York. The principal item upon which the telephone company offers a reduction is the annual rental of extensions. However, you will note that after twenty extensions are paid for the rate per extension is reduced to \$3.50. The company, on the other hand, states that where the switchboard contains over thirty extensions \$1.20 will be added to the rental of the switchboard for each extension, so that the regular rate an extension will average \$4.80. These extensions, I understand, cost the telephone company \$3 each to purchase outright; and on a charge of \$4.80 the company will be making a profit of \$1.80 thereafter on every extension. This is a reduction of \$1.20 on the old rate, but when you consider that we have already received a reduction of 60 cents on the old rate, we are getting very little on this new rate.

The cost of a message is still exceedingly high, and I think that the telephone company could easily afford to charge us only 2 cents. The switchboard charge at \$24 might be O. K., but when you add to that \$1.20 for each extension over thirty, you will find that in a house of fifty families your switchboard under the new system will cost you \$48; whereas previously it cost \$36, less 10 per cent, or \$32.40. Furthermore, for each trunk line after the initial trunk the company charges an annual rental of \$24. I believe that the trunk lines should be given free, with the understanding that there should be at least one trunk line for every 3,000 calls; and if the owner wishes any more than one trunk line for 3,000 calls, that these additional trunk lines should be paid for at a moderate rate.

Although the present scheme is somewhat improved, I am of the opinion that the telephone company should provide for us, as wholesale users, at least the same as they do for the nickel-in-the-slot machines which they place in all stores and public places. In these machines the consumer is charged 5 cents a message, and the storekeeper in whose store the slot machine is placed is given a commission of 20 per cent on each call. From this you can see that the telephone company is supplying the nickel-in-the-slot machine at the rate of 4 cents a call, whereas under the proposed rate to us, in spite of the fact that we use a great many more messages than in the single machines, we shall be paying, as follows under the new rate:

In a twenty-family house, 7.45 cents a message.

In a thirty-family house, 5.62 cents a message.

In a fifty-family house, 5.33 cents a message.

These messages we must sell to the tenant at the rate of 5 cents a message, and in addition to our bookkeeping and general expenses, including collections, etc., we have to pay the operators at least \$25 a month, which would bring the cost of supplying messages to the tenants in a twenty-family house to 14.95 cents, in a thirty-family house to 9.61 cents and in a fifty-family house to 7.73 cents, so that we will be under the new rate still at a considerable loss.

We believe that the telephone company can afford to should give us a rate that will enable the owner to supply the tenants with messages at 5 cents a message and stand a chance of breaking even.

SIDNEY H. SONN.
New York, March 5, 1915.

The Conning Tower

THE GRAND TOUR

"TIPPERARY."

Ogden, Utah.

By OUR OWN RAILROAD—FOLGER WHITE.
By the direct and picturesque route of the Tipperary and Western Railroad (The 'Ary Line), Tipperary, turquoise gem of the emerald hills, does not seem, to the delighted passenger, a long way.

Leaving the glorious new Union Station at Dublin, situated in the very heart, as it were, of that fascinating and busy metropolis, only three minutes from the centre of the theatre and shopping districts, at 6:30 a. m., you arrive at Tipperary the next afternoon at 8:58, in time for dinner at the Tipperary and Western's superb restaurant.

The Piccadilly Limited, as this levitating of the rails is so aptly called, is equipped with paper bags for ladies' hats, liquid soap, hot and cold water faucets, electric light fixtures and match boxes. The traveller on this train feels as comfortable here as he does in his own home, and almost as much at home as he does in his favorite club.

The Piccadilly is composed of baggage coaches, three splendid free reclining chair cars, diner (between West Dublin and Dublin Junction), and two all-steel Pullman vestibule sleepers. Passengers availing themselves of this train are charged a nominal extra fare of \$25 from Tipperary to Dublin, and vice versa.

Dublin is a vast and beautiful city of 250,000 people. It is considered the most beautiful city in the world. Its lace factories turn out 539,000,000 yards of lace a year, and visitors will be delighted to go through the factories and see how the lace is made, guides being cheerfully furnished by the courtesy of the Tipperary and Western Railroad. The Dublin Chamber of Commerce Building, one of the finest modern buildings in the city, in which the offices of the T. & W. are located, was erected in 1876 at a cost of \$100,000.00. The Dublin Water Works, which supplies the great T. & W. system with drinking water, is situated not far from the depot. Tipperary, the other terminus of the T. & W. line, abounds in picturesque



Built in 1619 by the Tipperary Indians, many of the quaint old missions still remain. The harbor is filled with the old caravels and brigantines of early Egyptian days. Tipperary, UMBRIA, NEV. IF IT CONTAINED ANOTHER HOUSE.

the original Sac and Fox, "safe harbor," or "Here We Rest." Tipperary is famous for the beauty of its women, and many a traveller, jaded by the more sophisticated atmosphere of Leicester Square, has succumbed to the charms of the Tipperary colleen.

NOTES.

CIGARETTES AND playing cards are not sold in Alabama, except when the third of the month shall fall on Wednesday.

INTOXICATING liquors, paints, oils and varnishes may not be sold between 3 and 4:30 p. m. between Natchez, Miss., and Guthrie, Okla.

TICKET OFFICE open two minutes before train time.

THIS TIME table is subject to change without notice.

P. P. A.

Pasted Jewels

A CRY FOR A LYRIC.

Oh, for a song of such syrupy sweetness, Talcummy smoothness and johnsonian punch, Hartschaffnermarx-finish, Packard completeness, Wilcoxemotions, and sales of the bunch! Oh, for a sing-songy, ding-dongy Spring Song, Better than Mendelssohn, popular, first! A Bee-with-a-sing Song—a Bird-on-the-wing Song— Oh, that such music as that might be mine!

Oh, for the lingering loves that are lost to me Many and many a decade ago! "Eheu, fugaces, O Postume, Postume, Labuntur anni," too well do I know. Slowly and sobbingly, sadly I steer amid Autumns of anguish and winters of woe— Cenotaph, hecatomb, epitaph, pyramid, Frown at my frowardness, make me slow!

Oh, for a poem that pleads ere it passes, Pleads for a pleasure unmingled with pain! Oh, for a mixture of mush and molasses Waxing to wooze while the mellow moons wane! Measures all mingled with blossoms, and blent with Blue skies and bluebirds and any old thing Springlike, singlike—I'll be content with Any darned mixture that dopes out the Spring! —Ted Robinson, in The Cleveland Plain Dealer.